

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 112

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURLAPPE EX-TRAORDINARY OF THE FORTY THIRIES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—SCHOOL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 4th street.—HARDY ANDY-BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 24th street.—THE TEMPEST.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SEVEN DWARFS; OR, HARK! HARK! AND THE WORLD OF WONDER.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FAIRY CIRCLE.—COURTESY AWAY DOWN EAST.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES.—LUTO.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—ORLEANS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—FAUST.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 355 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—THREE STRINGS TO ONE BOW.

TOMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—COMIC VOICINGS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, corner Broadway and 34th st.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND ORATORIO.—HAYDN'S "CREATION."

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS.—THE 47 THIEVES, &c.

MEXICAN EXHIBITION PALACE, No. 765 Broadway.—CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILLI, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 23, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements should be sent in before eight o'clock, P. M., to insure proper classification.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

Brooklyn carriers and newsmen will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

Advertisements and subscriptions and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated April 21.

The London papers of yesterday indulged in articles on Cuban matters. The *Telegraph* thinks that it is best for English interests that the Spanish rule be continued in Cuba. The *Mary Lowell* seizure is denounced as a mad act. It also contends that Cuba will never willingly annex themselves to the United States. Another paper, the *Out*, says that President Grant wants a foreign war and that he is mad on Cuban affairs. France and England, it threatens, will declare war if the United States attempts to seize Cuba. There are fears of coming troubles.

The negotiations for a Franco-Belgian commercial conference have been suspended.

The meeting of the members of the Spanish Cortes yesterday in Madrid to nominate a candidate for the throne was a complete failure. Serrano says the choice is between Montpensier and a republic. It is proposed to reorganize the army on the Prussian system.

The Prussian government has instructed its Ambassador at Paris to thank the Marquis de Valerio for his recent pacific speech.

The Italian Minister of Finance has presented his annual budget to the Chambers. It is said to be satisfactory. A formidable Mazzinian conspiracy has been discovered in Milan. Books and papers of the organization have been seized and a number of the leaders arrested.

Cuba.

Señor Casanova has been released by order of Captain Dowling. The steamer carrying political prisoners to Fernando Po injured her machinery and was compelled to put into Porto Rico for repairs.

Paraguay.

Our Rio Janeiro letter is dated March 24. The Emperor's son-in-law, the Comte d'Eu, has been appointed to the chief command of the Brazilian forces in Paraguay. Matters were quiet in Paraguay, the allies remaining perfectly inactive. Three months had elapsed since any word had been obtained from Minister McMahon. Captain Kirkland, of the Wasp, had gone in search of him, but a flag of truce was refused him by the allies on the plea that the bearer of the flag might be put to death by the Paraguayans.

The Senate.

Mr. Wilson called up his resolution providing for a survey of the proposed ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien; but after some debate he allowed it to go over so that he might modify it. The Printing Committee reported that a contract had been made with Rives & Bailey for the publication of the proceedings in the *Globe*. Mr. Carpenter's resolution calling for a list of employees in the departments, with their residences when appointed and by whom recommended, was called up and produced a long debate, in which the late mode of making appointments was thoroughly ventilated. An evening session was held, in which numerous nominations were confirmed.

Among the nominations forwarded yesterday were numerous Quakers as Indian agents.

The Legislature.

The bill relative to the collection of ship news in New York harbor was defeated in the State Senate yesterday. Several bills were passed, including the New York City Tax law—20 to 8. A resolution relative to the election of a Regent of the University and of a Police Commissioner was tabled. The New York County Tax law was made the special order for to-day. Several bills were ordered to a third reading and a number reported, including one to incorporate the Arcade Railway Company of this city; amending the quarantine laws.

In the Assembly bills were passed fixing the salaries of justices and clerks of the Brooklyn courts; to incorporate the Iona Yacht Club. The bill for widening Broadway was lost. Bills were reported to increase the metropolitan police force and relative to vacancies in the Board of Police Commissioners. The bill for the purchase of the Junction Canal by the State was up for final reading, and on motion the enacting clause was stricken out by 68 to 32. At the afternoon session the Railroad Committee reported

the Arcade Underground Railway bill, and several bills were ordered to a third reading.

Miscellaneous.

The Sound steamer Bristol, from Providence, R. I., with 300 passengers for New York was compelled to put into Newport, R. I., and remain there during the evening and night of the 20th inst., owing to the prevalence of a dense fog. Several persons bound for California by steamer of yesterday were detained. The steamer Providence, from New York for Newport, put into New London, where a large fleet of coasting and fishing vessels sheltered during a heavy storm and the continuance of the fog. No accidents are reported.

Letters from Mr. Vincent Collyer, received by the Indian Commission in this city, state that he has selected sites in the Wachita Mountains for farm and mission schools for the Indians. Large numbers of Arapahoes, recently one of the more hostile tribes, have come to the farm and express great anxiety to learn the arts of peace.

Great floods have occurred in the central and western portions of this State and in Vermont, Massachusetts and States in the West. Dwellings, mills, dams, bridges and locks have been swept away in various localities, making up a very heavy aggregate of loss.

General Canby yesterday assumed command of the military district of Virginia.

Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise is seriously ill in Richmond and is not expected to recover.

At a workingman's convention in Boston yesterday a petition to the Legislature was presented and read asking that a tract of land within easy distance of the city be laid out in house lots, to be sold cheap or given to the poor laboring women and to be inalienable, exempt from taxation, and not liable for debts.

A dozen Pennsylvania, under the leadership of Colonel J. W. Forney, had an interview with the President yesterday prior to their departure to-day for a tour of general inspection through the Southern States.

A locomotive running in advance of the night passenger train on the Black River Railroad, in this State, was thrown down an embankment beyond Lyons Falls on Tuesday night. Hugh Crocker was killed and three other persons were burned and bruised, one of whom, Lewis Lewis, was enabled to crawl to Lyons Falls, three miles distant, and give the alarm.

A squad of young lads in Hoboken were arrested on Tuesday night for desecrating the Methodist and Swedenborgian churches in that town. They would amuse themselves by breaking the windows, dancing around the altars, smashing chairs and beating one another with hammers and mallets.

In the Kimberly-Butler case in Baltimore yesterday Chief Justice Chase decided that the constitution does not shield members of Congress from a process of summons in a civil suit, but the word "arrest" merely means forcible detention with a view to imprisonment.

The Welland Canal has been opened for navigation.

Payne yesterday won the 100 mile walking match against Weston, who gave out on the ninetieth mile. One hundred and fifty New Yorkers arrived in Waterloo, Kansas, on Sunday, and propose taking land in that neighborhood. They are to be followed soon by 2,000 families.

The City.

The spirit photography case came up before Judge Dowling in the Tombs yesterday. Marshal Tooker's evidence comprised all the testimony offered by the prosecution. Two photographers were examined for the defense, and they confessed they did not know how the pictures were taken, although they had investigated the process for the purpose of finding out. Judge Edmunds and Mr. Paul Bremont testified that they believed the pictures were produced by spiritual agency. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

The car drivers' strike on the Second Avenue Railroad was ended yesterday by a concession on the part of the vice president, Mr. Queen, who allows the cars to make only seven trips, the drivers to receive extra pay if they make an eighth. The men went joyfully to work and the line is again in full operation.

The trotting season was inaugurated at the Fashion Course yesterday by an excellent trot in harness between the bay gelding Twist, the chestnut mare Louise, the bay mare Belle Galt, the bay stallion Henry Clay and the brown mare Belle of Allentown. Twist won the race.

Dr. Bellows delivered the third and last lecture of his course last evening, in All Souls' church, on the subject, "The Footprints of Humanity."

The case of Captain Young against the Board of Police Commissioners came up before Judge Cardozo yesterday on application for a peremptory writ compelling the board to vacate judgment of dismissal from the force rendered against Captain Young. The papers in the case were read and the further hearing was adjourned until Monday.

James Maher was discharged from custody yesterday on writ of habeas corpus, the District Attorney stating that he knew of no reason why he should be detained and the Judge signing the necessary papers without comment. Maher was suspected of being the murderer of Rogers.

The stock market yesterday was strong and buoyant during the forenoon, but underwent a sharp reaction before the close of the day. Gold was firm, closing finally at 134 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Senator H. Hamlin, of Maine; General W. H. Harrison, of New Hampshire; Colonel G. A. Batehildor, of Massachusetts; Captain E. D. Bruce, of the United States Navy; Captain Dodge, Dr. J. C. Brady and N. P. Burford, of the United States Army; Captain William Bissie, of San Francisco; George C. Pearson, of Japan, and ex-Mayor Innis, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Astor House.

Judge Abbott, of Boston; V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; C. Lester, of the United States Army, and Luis Folpe Diego, of Paris, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Deering, of Philadelphia, and W. D. Varand, United States Minister to Valparaiso, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Colonel Hawkins, of the Royal Engineers, Barbadoes, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

General J. C. Fremont, of New York, and E. L. Plumb, Minister to Cuba, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General W. E. Bartlett and Colonel Robert Pomroy, of Springfield, are at the Hoffman House.

Admiral Dahlgren and Lieutenant Commander Allen D. Brown of the United States Navy, and General F. G. Martindale, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain S. Geer, of the United States Navy, is at the St. Charles Hotel.

Admiral Tucker and Captain Butt, of Peru, and Captain Myerhouse, of steamer Antwerp, are at the New York Hotel.

Comptroller W. F. Allen, of Albany, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

General Burnside left yesterday for Philadelphia; Major General Kilpatrick for Chicago; Major General Tompkins for San Francisco. Bishop Morris sailed in the steamer Java for Europe.

MANNERS OF OUR NEW MINISTER TO FRANCE.

Our new Minister to France is studying the art of politeness and elegance of diction prior to his advent into Parisian society. He calls our worthy Secretary of State a "fossilized luncheon." The term "luncheon" is usually applied by sporting men to a very sorry style of horse, but never, we believe, to a horse mackerel.

CIVIL SERVICE.

In the fact that two persons nominated for foreign missions have just been rejected "for incompetency" it is evident that we have an effective appointing machinery if we choose to use it.

NOT POPULAR AT WASHINGTON—Klopp-

man. Grant has just removed one of his own officials for being possessed with that weakness. If stealing among public officials is to be thus punished the President will have his hands full for the remainder of his present term.

Indications of a Bold Foreign Policy—The Administration and the People.

Since the 4th of March the people of the United States have been awaiting with anxiety to learn something of the temper of the administration with reference to our foreign relations. Three great questions have been agitating us, either one of them capable, if well handled, of making the present Presidential term historic. These questions are Cuba, Mexico and Canada. All of them are the resultants of the same active forces pressing in the same direction. To disobey the mandates of these forces is to show front against fate; to listen to them and obey is to fulfill our destiny. Railroads, telegraphs and other elements of progress now govern us. They have made and must make sad havoc among boundary lines, narrow ideas and localisms. These are our irresistible dictators. They force the nation in the direction of Cuba, Mexico and Canada, and say that "while these countries are not with us they are against us." One and all of them impede our movements, hamper our greatness. Three days since we explained that Cuba is a commanding fortification, which, in European hands, must ever be, what it always has been, a scourge to this Continent. We have often spoken of Mexico as a country whose anarchy and narrowness cost us more annually than his conquest would cost. A territory of our own equal to the area of Mexico has its growth impeded because it has no outlet to the southwest which can be made available. A boundary line between two of our own States is a sufficient curse; but when progress depends upon the joint action of two governments so totally opposite as the United States and Mexico there is little hope in the future for either our own Southwest or for that Indian and mongrel race which Louis Napoleon was pleased to recognize as belonging to the Latins. What we have said of Cuba and Mexico applies in its main features to Canada.

But, strange to say, these countries are not only a necessity to us, but we are a necessity to them. When Cuba can ship her products to the United States free of duty she will be the richer. When Canada helps us demolish the custom houses on the boundary line between us she will thrive beyond her present dreams. If the few men who keep Mexico in commotion would permit the seven millions of their Indian population to vote, that vote would be given unanimously for the American flag.

We have stated these things that Europe may understand our condition in North America. She can by this appreciate our temper and measure the chances if she chooses to draw blade against the destiny of the United States. Our Washington news indicates that the administration now listens to this beating of the public pulse and follows its movements. It has been difficult to act heretofore. The boards had to be swept of the office-seekers, who gave no quarter until the spoils were divided. We suspect that President Grant, in his anxiety to get at the great foreign questions which interest us, sacrificed the minor ones with respect to offices. Congress and its hungry friends threatened to open a war upon the Executive, in which he had nothing to win by opposition. Grant has therefore stepped aside and let the tide of impurity roll on.

Now we commence work. We are in the harness. Our Secretary of State, moving with the times, tells Spain, through her Minister, that the policy of the administration with reference to Cuba is settled. He refuses to issue a proclamation modeled upon that of President Fillmore in 1851. How far Spain is behind the age is best indicated by her asking for a reissue of such a cold-blooded document.

Mr. Fish told the Spanish Minister that the Cubans already had a government of their own; that General Dulce must recall his unwarrantable order about vessels found traversing Cuban waters; that Americans had a right to volunteer in the Cuban revolutionary cause if they desired; that our fleet near Cuba "is there to protect the rights and persons of every American citizen. President Grant desires that every American, at home or abroad, shall be shielded from violence and outrage." All this is American and to the point. It is just what the whole people would say were the question submitted to them. It is only necessary for the administration to fearlessly carry out the programme here indicated to become the most popular that the country has ever had.

The sharp language to Spain and the tone of the administration and Congress towards England indicate that we are to settle our foreign questions in a dignified manner. We would not enter into a war with England so long as there is any hope of an honorable reparation on her part for the great wrongs done to us; but we have little inclination to double the effect of those wrongs by nursing them. Better settle them at once, peaceably, if possible—by the sword, if necessary. It would be a grand struggle—a battle between old Mother England and ourselves. She is powerful, full of terrible elements for offensive or defensive warfare—all sinew, all courage; we are proud of her, but prouder still that we face her with hands on our sword-hilts, fearing nothing. We have not blamed her for sweeping our commerce from the ocean; we only complain that she lacked honor in not frankly acknowledging that the dissolution of the United States was and is a necessity to her. In her four years' indirect warfare against us she has gained some advantage. We wish at least to repair it, and know of no better way than to do it by active war. We desire to sweep her commerce from the ocean, cut off her trade communications with other countries and stop her supplies. The war closed would find us side by side, well wrecked, but with a fair start for the future. With our superior recuperative powers twenty years would then give us the commercial position we held before England destroyed it. We believe that General Grant feels and obeys the pressure of the people in their views as here presented. We want a settlement with Spain—England. The long looked for moment has arrived when we feel strong enough to demand "fair play."

The rapid progress of American ingenuity is constantly supplying new words for the dictionaries. The latest is to speak of the "velocity" of certain inventions, instead of "velocity." Truly the world moves faster than ever.

Free Trade Movements.

It is curious to notice how the sentiment of the world oscillates in regard to the principles of free trade. It is long since Adam Smith expounded the principles of national wealth; but while the correctness of Smith's theory has been generally admitted nations have but slowly grown up to the high standard of conviction which enables them to reduce the theory to practice. Nor is it always safe to conclude that because a people have taken a step in favor of free trade the step will not be retraced. It is gratifying to find at one and the same time that these principles are now finding favor in New England, in Spain and in France. The Spanish Finance Minister proposes a gradual reduction of all prohibitory duties. A similar proposal has also been made in the French Corps Legislatif. The New Englanders, meanwhile, have established a reform league, the principal object of which is to advocate the principles of free trade. All these are encouraging signs, giving us reason to hope for better times. To buy in the cheapest and to sell in the dearest market are privileges which ought to be national as well as individual in their range.

DISSENTIATION IN HAYTI.—It will be seen by our Port au Prince correspondence, published to-day in another column, that great dissatisfaction exists in the Haytian capital at the idea of a colored representative of the United States being sent there. Even Salnave objects to it, on the ground that he has niggers enough, and proposes that the black diplomats from Washington shall be sent to England and France and white men sent to Hayti.

GOOD PLACE FOR A NUN.—Mr. Nun, of Tennessee, goes to Ecuador as our representative; and quite properly, for Ecuador is a country governed by the Jesuits.

NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND.—They have taken to reform there, and a coterie of the "leaders of opinion" in Boston have not only declared against protection, but come out plainly for free trade.

PUBLIC BATHS.—The Aldermen are considering a proposition to reserve a piece of the Battery water front for what is called a public bath, said property to be leased to the proprietor of the present Battery baths for five hundred dollars a year. Five thousand a year would be a cheap rent. It is a good thing for the Common Council to favor such an enterprise as a public bath, but the people must have the benefit, and not an individual. If the city gives this valuable privilege it must require in return that there shall be five cent days and ten cent days, and that the charge shall be on no day more than twenty-five cents.

THE PRESS.—What does the *Tribune* mean by speaking for "the independent press?" Has it cut loose?

RAIL LAW.—An injured passenger is suing a railroad company for damages for injuries inflicted by a drunken conductor. If the Court determines that the company is liable we may expect that in future all discontented conductors will "get even" with their employers by stabbing passengers. This will be an easy way to make the companies pay; but it is not a pleasant prospect for passengers.

THE PRICE OF THE SPANISH CROWN.—The Duke of Montpensier has just borrowed six million francs in Paris. The revolution was rather a small job after all.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.—Men who "voluntarily go to aid a people struggling for their independence" are not filibusters under this administration. Such, it is said, is the answer given by Mr. Fish to the Spanish Minister's demand for a proclamation warning our citizens out of the Cuban fight. He wanted the proclamation made on the model of the one by Fillmore against the filibusters, and Fish declines to make it. War in Cuba, Fish holds, makes all the difference, and when we recognize the war in our diplomacy we practically give belligerent rights.

FIRST GUN FOR SPRAGUE.—The Union Labor League of Connecticut has passed resolutions endorsing Senator Sprague's position on the labor question.

GOOD DECISION.—Judge Dowling sent out of court a policeman who, by his own admission, had ordered some citizens "to move on," though they were only quietly talking to each other. It is not generally known that at certain hours no person is permitted to stop for a moment on Broadway.

EFFICIENT HEALTH OFFICER.—The following is the result thus far of Dr. Swinburne's act permitting the ship fever patients of the James Foster, Jr., to come to the city:—

Deaths..... 5
Contracted the disease..... 7
The Doctor is greatly alarmed and afraid if a news boat runs sufficiently near an inward bound vessel to have a small package thrown on board and landed at Whitehall slip in the dead of night that contagion would thereby be introduced in the city.

ANOTHER YANKEE NOTION—ORGANIZATION OF A REFORM LEAGUE.—A sort of free trade movement has been commenced in Boston, under the name and style of "The Reform League," with which we find linked the name of William Lloyd Garrison and other less famous agitators. We gave an account of its organization in yesterday's *HERALD*. If it takes this "Reform League" as long to accomplish its purposes as it did Garrison and his followers to accomplish negro emancipation, the present generation will be gray-haired or bald-headed before they are realized. Some of the notions of the league are good, although a little "Hubby."

MAJOR ANDERSON made considerable stir on account of his heroic defence of Fort Sumter. "Lizzie Majors" is making considerable stir at this time on account of the outrage committed on her decks—"American territory," as Governor Marcy would say—by the Spaniards. Hurrah for the Majors—masculine and feminine!

HOW TO MAKE THE INDIANS QUAKE.—Send out the Quaker commissioners mounted on velocipedes. The days of warriors and fiery steeds are past. If the savages are not quieted by this means, send a detachment of Shakers to shake the lights of the Shaker gospel into them. That would fix them.

A Demonstration in the Senate—"Grossly Incorrect and Slandrous."

We are accustomed to the injured innocence of the Senate. It is so common for the "most remarkable men of the age"—the illustrious of the land and the dominant intellects of the earth—to rise in their places in the Senate Chamber and, with one hand on the Senatorial heart and the other hand in the Senatorial breeches pocket, to hurl anathemas at a newspaper report, that we heed but little all that comes as "privilege" and "personal explanation." Generally such an explanation is an expression of the consternation and disgust of some Senator on the first occasion when he comes under the view of an independent press. He is startled that a newspaper should associate his name with any words but those of fulsome laudation; for to that style he has kept all the small bugles and the clarionets of his neighborhood, whose editors he has made postmasters. Ordinarily, therefore, such things may be pardoned to the vanity of small egotists; but Mr. Ross' demonstration in the Senate on Tuesday is quite out of the common line. It is distinguished for its shameful impudence. This man arose in his place to correct our report. He charged as false our statement that he had used certain words, and then adopted and justified these words, by using them again. He then showed that we were only his pretext, and, using us as his stalking-horse, foisted into the proceedings of the Senate a disgraceful onslaught on the administration.

The charge is that our report of Mr. Ross' interview with the President was "grossly incorrect and slanderous." Here is the report:—"Come, Mr. President, to talk with you about the appointments for my State, having heard that you intend to make certain appointments that may not harmonize with my desires, if you deem it worth while to consult them in the least."

To which Mr. Grant, in a coolly and interrogatively responded, "Well, sir."

This Presidential response was not in the true manner to be intended by the Kansas Senator. "Am I to understand that you are really informed as to your stated intentions to disregard my preferences in the matter of appointments, Mr. President?" inquired the Senator.

"That is a question hardly susceptible of an answer, sir. To what appointments do you allude? Inform me and then I can reply," rejoined Grant.

Senator Ross asked the second question with list as the first, but having come for enlightenment was determined not to go away in a fox. The Senator, therefore, made another rapid and explained the appointments to which he had reference.

"Frankly, sir," said Grant, "I intend not to make those appointments."

"What, sir? You scorn to accommodate me in the least?" exclaimed Ross, boiling over with rage.

"Sir, I believe I have given you my answer," said Grant, "and I am not inclined to repeat it."

"It is not treating me fairly, Mr. President, nor as one gentleman should another," uttered Senator Ross.

"I have no intention to be dictated to, sir," said Grant sharply.

"Nor have I to be insulted, even by you, sir, were you twenty times the President," exclaimed Ross, with his ire stirred up to white heat.

"I must decline to be annoyed any further on the subject," muttered Grant between his teeth, "and desire the interview should terminate."

"You and your desires may go to hell!" roared out Ross.

"Leave the room, sir! Leave the room, or I shall force you out!" thundered Grant.

Now we believe there is no question of the fact that Mr. Ross had an interview with the President in regard to the appointments to office in his State. He has stated, even, that this interview was not altogether a pleasant one. The only point open, therefore, is whether the report above correctly recites what was said, and whether its tone does any injustice to the Senator's temper. We maintain that it is a correct report in all respects, and that the Senator has given the best evidence of this. Nay, his speech in the Senate merely dilates and dilutes this conversation. His denunciation of the President has a fiercer tone in his Senatorial harangue than in our report of his words to the President—has more of the spirit of vindictive and bitter disappointment; but it starts from the same point and makes the same charges. Indeed, though in our reading of speeches we are accustomed to see men of few and small ideas constantly repeating themselves, we have seldom seen a case where the second utterance so justified the reporter of the first. Here is what Mr. Ross said in the Senate:—

I sought that interview for the purpose of protesting against the sweeping changes which were being made in the officials of my State, whereby I saw that the best and the bravest of the State were being removed for no assignable cause, and an entirely different class of men installed in their places. During that interview I was assured that he was a Johnson man. I repeat, that I was astonished and pained.

In astonishment and pain we come upon bad temper and extravagant speech:—

Scarcely a man has been appointed to those positions from the ranks of that great army of heroes who so largely represent the manhood of that State, and who went out with their lives in their hands to secure the Union, and cold and heart, that we might sit here as the representatives of the country saved. But in their stead we have appointed men who are in time this country and men notoriously unfit for the public trust. In one instance a gallant soldier, eminently qualified for the position he held, and who will go a cripple to his grave, is displaced by a man who not only enjoyed the security of his fire-side during the war, but is known to have been a pro-slavery sympathizer during the border ruffian disturbances of the Territory. In another instance a brave and gallant soldier as ever drew a blade, who entered the army a private and won his epaulettes with his sword, is displaced by a man whose only recommendation, in the eyes of those to whom he owes his appointment, is his personal hostility to and detestation of the Union. The question, in fact, will apply to nearly every appointment that has yet been made in my State.

Worked to fury by his own recital we hear what he will do:—

The faithful, intelligent and influential radical republican, be he soldier or civilian, may go back to his law, his farm or his shop. This administration has no use for him. The only man who can be a publican President outrages them from personal pique, or to gratify the animosity of others, he does no honor to himself and no service to the country; and I, as their friend and comrade, will not stand by and acquiesce in it from any consideration of personal interest or hope of Executive favor.

At this point, then, he will tell the administration to "go to hell." Let the people judge who it is that has uttered words "grossly incorrect and slanderous."

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS EXTRAORDINARY.—President Grant to be his own successor, and General Butler to succeed Senator Wilson in the Senate in 1871.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP.—No doubt a Commissioner of Police has a right to exercise all the legitimate powers of his office and an equal right to go out of office when so minded; but has he a right to manoeuvre his resignation so as to secure the choice of his successor? Appointing his successor is not within the powers of a commissioner.

LOOK OUT FOR HER.—It is reported that the Quarantine smuggler Four Brothers, when her repairs are finished, will come out from Red Hook with a new name painted on her stern. Look out for her. She will be the same bold smuggler under whatever name she may sail, and if not closely watched will land just as many "dead bodies" in canvas sacks as she did last summer.

The Cuban Question—England and France May Support Spain.

The important special cable correspondence from London on Cuban affairs, which we publish this morning, comes in confirmation of the opinion which we expressed a few days since,